

sign of apprehension went through the speaker. The vote went on. The full vote went, as it had before, to the anti. Without Turner it stood 48 to 47. His vote "no" would make a tie, and lose the ratification. His vote "yes" would make Tennessee the perfect thirty-six.

Turner arose. There was a breathless silence through the house.

Mr. Speaker, before the vote is announced, I desire to be recorded as voting "yes," Turner said, in a conversational tone.

A sign of relief went through the galleries to be followed as soon as the people realized what Turner's "aye" meant, by a burst of applause that shook the rafters and made the triangles on the chandeliers dance.

There was some delay then. The same tribune gentleman who on Tuesday had refused recognition to suffragists to move the previous question asked then had recognized Speaker Walker when he moved to adjourn was in the chair. As he had done Tuesday, he prefaced his remarks by a statement that he was absolutely fair to everybody. Then he recognized Walker, let him change his vote and move reconsideration. Then he announced the vote as 60 to 46. A motion to adjourn until 10:30 o'clock Thursday was immediately introduced and carried by a viva voce vote.

It has taken the bitterest fight in the history of the state to obtain today's result. Ratification has come in spite of the most powerful influences ever set in motion to block a measure in this state. It has come after mistakes in the suffrage battle which imperiled the success of the cause. These mistakes were so grave that friends had several times given up. The anti in the House were completely organized and had all advantages of position. They had the Speaker, the clerk, the sergeant at arms, the Democratic floor leader. They had the active and influential men working with the day. They had as material to work on the same type of men who had before flunked under time and again to what the interests wanted.

T. K. Riddick, a Memphis constitutional lawyer, was first floor leader for ratification. He was elected at the special elections in August. He has had little experience with parliamentary law and no experience with the tricks of trade of the secret lobbyist. Friday morning, when the Senate was ratifying suffrage, Riddick was in the Senate listening to the debate. He had in his pocket a similar House resolution. While he was gone Speaker Walker and the other House anti rushed through a motion to adjourn until Monday. Suffrage was named Riddick bitterly following this to be put over, as they had a large House majority that day.

Then Joe Hanover, another Memphis lawyer, assumed the suffrage reins. He is a better parliamentarian, a man of intense activity, and did much better. But still the suffragists were not a compact, agreed mass, as were the anti. And they could not control their speakers.

Riddick led off Tuesday, and his opening remarks referred to the South as "the tail end of civilization." He next called the record of distinguished men working for suffrage, and omitted the name of Governor Roberts, without whose unceasing efforts on wobbly legs the success of the cause had been certain. He then charged that the votes of some legislators had been controlled by interests, and announced that sixty-five names of legislators who had been controlled by interests would be published. Riddick's speech was taken full advantage of by Speaker Walker, who aroused his sympathizers in the gallery to shrieking enthusiasm. The speaker resumed in charge of the present interests, and appealed to the legislators to show how untrue it was and how they resented the charge by voting against ratification.

Walker's speech played to every receptive audience, and seemed very effective. Yet many of the ratification leaders wanted to have the vote right after his speech. But Mr. Hanover wouldn't have it. He delivered an effective speech, and relaxed the tension that Walker had put on the suffrage strike. He said, however, to move the previous question at the close of his speech. One instant, and the chance was gone. He tried to retrieve it, but in vain. Speaker Walker moved to adjourn, and the tired members adjourned.

Suffrage women had sent up hundreds of sandwiches to be sent to the hungry soldiers. The anti refused to let them come to the members. They intended to talk the hungry men into adjournment. They hoped that North Carolina's action would get to the House before it adjourned, but it did not. And so by another blunder an adjournment was put over.

It was a blue crowd last night, the suffrage crowd. They were smiling, although their hearts were about to break. Some women brought to the Capitol this morning red roses wreathed with funeral crepe, so low were their spirits. The men retained their optimism on the surface, but beneath they were frightened, and expected defeat.

"It is in the hands of God; we can do no more," exclaimed Miss Charl Williams, chairman of the steering committee of Democratic women which has been working day and night for ten days for ratification. "The situation this morning could not have been any worse," was the way Miss Sae White, Tennessee chairman of the National Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, although she had nothing to say, was prepared for defeat.

The morning Representative L. D. Miller, of Hamilton County, challenged some of Speaker Walker's remarks of Tuesday and reiterated charges of a lobby of unscrupulous interests.

"The interests have for fifty years been able to do whatever they wanted to with the Tennessee Legislature," Miller began. In the present session they have put over whatever they wanted to. And I see the same men in

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Mother of Suffrage

Susan B. Anthony

26,883,566 Women in U. S. Entitled to Vote

Estimates based upon the 1910 census and upon incomplete returns of the 1920 census show there are 26,883,566 women of voting age in the United States. The estimate by states follows:

Table with 3 columns: State, Females, Males. Lists states from Alabama to Wyoming with corresponding population figures.

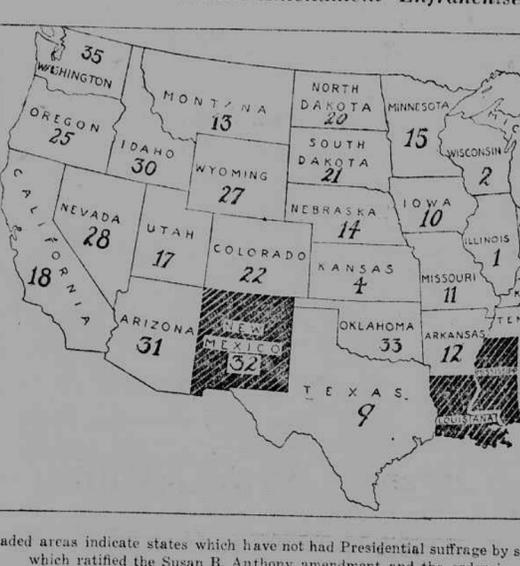
Totals, 26,883,566 women of voting age. (No allowance is made in this table for aliens.)

the lobbies of the hotels, the lobbies of the Capitol and the lobbies of the House who served these special interests then. I appeal to you not to let yourselves be bought."

Immediately Walker jumped up and in a short impassioned speech said "that this resolution go where it has all the time belonged to the table," the fate of suffrage really depended. If it carried ratification was lost, as it takes a two-thirds vote to bring a measure from the table. The galleries realized it and the members realized it. As name after name was called and many of the men who had been pledged to suffrage voted to table the measure, the women in the galleries were heard.

It was seen that the vote would be close. Some of the men who had been hardest sought by the anti-lobby and who had been given up as gone by the suffragists stood.

After the roll call came a moment's silence. Several tabulations showed the vote a tie 48 to 48. The clerk said it was announced, but then wobbled. The clerk was an anti and asserted that he was not certain of his result. If 48 to 48 the motion to table was



Suffragists Here See New Opportunity

Leaders Echo the Opinion of Mrs. Catt That Victory Means Increased Responsibility for Sex Jubilant Over Ratification

Mrs. Vanderlip Says Blow to Machine Rule Will Be One Result of Change

New York women leaders in the suffrage movement were jubilant over Tennessee's ratification. Their comments in general reflected the opinion of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, who in a message to the association headquarters here suggested that the victory "means opportunity for more work and added responsibility" for women in national service.

Mrs. Catt asked: "What are the women going to do with the vote? Are they going to draw back their skirts in disdain from all interest in politics on the ground that it is corrupt, or are they going to be of those who will help swell America's army of voters who put conscience and thought into the scales with party politics and party candidates?"

The women, Mrs. Catt added, were ready for the work before them, but the National League of Women Voters, with state branches formed from the old suffrage organizations, was being formed to help them find their way through "the maze of these besetting questions."

The league, she explained, is "not partisan, but pan-partisan, all parties." A woman can be a member of one party and yet be a member of another party she may choose, she asserted. "It is through the political parties that we must work," Mrs. Catt continued. "They furnish us with the machinery through which we are enabled to reach the public, keep the public informed, through which public consciousness is created. Neither state nor national politics can be divorced from the problems of government before them."

Lynchings, compelling kissing of the flag and deportations, the suffrage leader said, were not meeting the situation. She urged the women to set their shoulders against intolerance, which, she affirmed, "will cause the crumbling of any foundation."

"Are the American women," Mrs. Catt asked, "going to join the army of kid-gloved men slackers whom I have heard proudly boast that they would do much prouder things with a ten-foot pole?"

Mrs. Vanderlip Places Credit Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, who represents the state suffrage movement as chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, like other suffrage leaders, had already learned of the Tennessee result yesterday. She was asked for a statement. Asked to whom she thought the chief credit of the triumph was due, she replied:

"Credit is due to the thousands of hard working, intelligent women who have been willing to make every sacrifice for this cause." "The relief and joy of the suffrage victory to-day," Mrs. Vanderlip said, "is like that of Armistice Day. Both mean the end of a long, hard struggle. Both mean the sacrifice of a great cause—the cause of democracy. We wish uncovered heads salute the silent dead."

The granting of the vote to the women of America means to us who have longed to see them enfranchised a sudden great recognition of the dignity of all women. I cannot help thinking of all those little, humble, hard-working women of the country who have longed and sacrificed for suffrage; who to-day received the reward and glory of the full rights of citizenship."

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, who as chairman of the New York section of the League of Women Voters, a vice-president of the National Association for the Advancement of Women, and chairman of the executive committee of the women's division of the Republican National Committee, has played a large part in advancing the suffrage cause, declared her gratification that Tennessee should have elected to cast the deciding vote.

"I rejoice in the action of the Tennessee legislature," said Miss Hay, "and rejoice, too, in Tennessee. I felt very sure that we would get that state. I am glad indeed that ratification by the State of Tennessee will give the vote to the women of Connecticut and Vermont."

"It is a great victory and comes after a hard-fought battle of more than fifty years," Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, corresponding secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, said: "We have always known that when both parties got busy, the Federal suffrage amendment could be pushed through at once. The ratification in Tennessee was a signal instance of work in a two-party state."

Mrs. John Elias, secretary of the Women's City Club, speaking as an individual suffrage worker and as vice-chairman of the 15th Assembly District of the League of Women Voters, declared her first feeling was one

Leaders in the Suffrage Fight



MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT MRS. NORMAN DE R. WHITEHOUSE DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW

Mrs. Catt is president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. Mrs. Whitehouse is former chairman of the Empire State Suffrage party and present chairman of the legislative committee of the New York State League of Women Voters. Dr. Shaw was a pioneer in the suffrage movement and for many years president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She died July 2, 1919. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was chairman of the first woman's equal rights convention, Seneca Falls, July 19, 1848.

of deep gratitude to Mrs. Catt, and her second one of gratitude to Governor Cox "for his splendid support."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, chairman of the legislative committee of the New York State League of Women Voters, in commenting on the suffrage victory in Tennessee, said the victory, coming after the long struggle of seventy-five years of organized campaign, was particularly fortunate to occur at this time, for it will give the women the much hoped for opportunity of voting in the Presidential election.

Mrs. Whitehouse said she thought the victory too obvious for any expression of gratification. The victory in New York in 1917 was the turning point in suffrage history, not only because of its influence on national psychology, but because, she said, it was the first time that New York Congressmen, the suffragists ventured to bring their cause to a vote in the House of Representatives. Victory in the Senate followed in eighteen months.

Meantime the women had discovered a loophole in the Constitution which enabled them to gain the vote for municipal electors (and for municipal officers) by legislative enactment. This was accomplished in 1913 in Illinois and in the Presidential election of 1918 the women of Illinois cast a large vote.

The Presidential suffrage bill has since been passed by twelve other states, where the women were determined to have a voice in the 1920 elections, regardless of the progress of the Federal amendment. The states which have ratified Presidential suffrage are Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Ohio and Kentucky. In two other states, Arkansas and Texas, the women have primary suffrage, and this in states where there is only one party amounts to full suffrage.

The combined votes of the women of the full suffrage states and the Presidential suffrage states total 17,500,000. The passage of the Federal amendment will increase the number of voting women by about 9,500,000. The colored women of the Southern states will be restricted in their exercise of the franchise by the same laws which regulate the colored men's votes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The suffrage victory in Tennessee "completes the political democracy of America and enfranchises half of the people of a great nation," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, declared to-day on receiving news of the Tennessee vote.

In Delaware the suffragists met unexpected opposition. National leaders of both parties rallied to their support in vain. The resolution was defeated by a 2 to 1 vote. But after the vote so large that the suffragists delayed presenting it to the Senate. Four states were left to the cause.

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of Representatives gave it a majority of opinion January 10, 1918. The passage in the Senate was prevented until June 4, 1919. During the forty years that suffrage was battling unsuccessfully against opposition in Congress, it was making slow but steady gains in the several states. Suffrage leaders in those years put their chief endeavor on "state by state" victory, knowing that when a majority of their Representatives in Congress would quickly see the light. After Wyoming, the following states came in: Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Kansas, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, Montana, Nevada, New York, South Dakota, Michigan and Oklahoma.

Jersey Antis Raise New Technicality

Constitutional Provision Cited in Plan to Keep the Ballot From Women

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 18.—While suffragists throughout this state were rejoicing in the news from Tennessee and announcing plans for active participation in the fall contests for state and county office, the news from the suffrage movement were asserting that ratification of the amendment by Tennessee did not necessarily insure that women would be permitted to vote in New Jersey.

Opponents of suffrage were suggesting to-night that New Jersey rejected the proposal to enfranchise women by a decisive vote five years ago, and it is cited further that the state constitution specifically provides that only "male" persons can exercise the right of the ballot.

It is contended that until the state constitution is amended women will be barred from the polls, and the state also is made that a proposed amendment to the constitution must first be submitted to the qualified voters of the state for their decision.

Governor Edwards to-night asked Attorney General Thomas F. McCran for an opinion as to the status of New Jersey women at the polls, as affected by the ratification by Tennessee, but he was unable to determine the various points at issue until he had conferred with the law. It is expected that Attorney General will give his opinion within a few days.

Holcomb Still Undecided On Extra Session Call

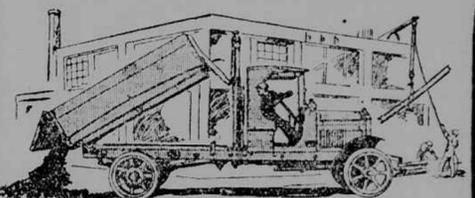
HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.—Whether Governor Marcus H. Holcomb will call a special session of the Connecticut General Assembly in connection with the registering of women of the state following ratification of the woman suffrage amendment will not be decided until the present statute is studied, according to Executive Secretary John Buckley to-night.

Governor Holcomb could not be reached, but Major Buckley said: "The issue will be met by the Governor after the Federal State Department has issued its opinion on the proposed Federal amendment effective after it has been determined whether the present statute in Connecticut offers sufficient machinery for proper registration and voting."

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